

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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R. H. MADRA, Editor.

T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

## TERMS:

The CHARLOTTE JOURNAL will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged; Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1 25.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 20 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or \$1 for three weeks, for one square.—A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. 17 On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

\* All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

## Bacon and Lard,

FOR SALE BY

MORRISONS & McKEE.

August 8, 1835. 53-1f

## Look at This!

W. J. KEAHEY,

Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he is prepared with first rate workmen, to execute all orders in his line of Business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country. Thankful for the encouragement hitherto received, he hopes, by attention and punctuality, to merit a liberal share of patronage hereafter. His Shop is kept one door south of Wm. Carson's Store.

## To Tailors.

W. J. K. having been appointed agent for T. P. Williams, & Co. of New York, to sell and teach the Columbian System, those who wish it can be accommodated. Charlotte, August 6, 1835. 6-v

## Beverux & Battle's Reports.

THE subscribers have become the proprietors of the current Reports of the Supreme Court, and beg those gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, to forward them their names.

The first number is now in press in Philadelphia, and will shortly be published. The work will be executed in a superior style, and will be furnished to subscribers upon the same terms with the last number of Beverux's Reports, viz. one cent per page. TURNER & HUGHES. Raleigh, July 6, 1835.

## TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned, as Commissioner in behalf of the United States, will receive proposals, until the first day of September next, for the erection of a building in the Town of Charlotte, intended for the Branch Mint. The building is to be one hundred and twenty five feet front, by thirty three feet six inches, with a projection in the rear of fifty-three feet by thirty-six feet, two stories in height, with a basement story of five feet above the surface of the ground; the foundation to be of common stone. The basement story to be of good dressed stone. The window-sills and frames, door-sills and frames, to be of dressed stone; also, steps to be of dressed stone, and the gutters round the building to be of dressed stone, the roof to be of zinc. The main body of the building of Brick. The whole work to be of the best materials, and to be executed in the best manner, and to be completed on or before the first of October, 1836.

The undersigned is prepared with a plan of the Building, which can be seen on application to him or the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

All applications for furnishing information will be promptly attended to—applicants paying postage for all letters sent.

The proposals will be kept open until the first day of September, when the contracts will be concluded for the entire Building, or for such parts thereof as may be agreed upon.

Sam'l. McComb,

Commissioner Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C. Charlotte, Meck'g. Co., N. C. July 22, 1835.

## 10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday night last, in the town of Charlotte, a small Pocket Book (wallet) containing about five dollars in money, and some receipts, with a judgment, on Edmund Smith, for 6 dollars. There was also taken from my pocket five dollars in Eagle halves. Ten dollars reward will be given for any information that may lead to the detection of the thief. Persons are forewarned trading for the above judgment. WM. J. BLACK. July 24, 1835.

## An Alarm Clock,

WHICH can be set to ring at any hour, and is sufficiently loud to awaken the soundest sleeper, for sale low, by T. TROTTER. July 22, 1835.

## THE ABOLITIONISTS.

### MEETING OF SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN IN NEW-YORK.

This meeting was held on Monday evening, 20th inst., at Tammany Hall. At half past 6 o'clock, Dr. David C. Carr, of New Orleans, was called on to preside; Mr. John Hutchins, from Mississippi, was appointed Vice-President, and Col. Sparks, from Louisiana, Secretary.

A Preamble was submitted, in which Slavery was admitted to be an evil, the Abolitionists condemned, credit claimed for the South for its aid to the Colonization Society, and concluding as follows:

"Your committee are happy at this occasion to say, that on this momentous question they find, in accordance with their own, the sentiments and feelings of a large portion of the people of the non-slave-holding States, and especially that enlightened portion of their fellow-citizens, the people of New-York. From this fact they augur much good; truth must ultimately triumph, and to this end they respectfully invoke the enlightened people of the non-slave-holding States, to unite with them in frowning down that spirit of fanaticism and false philanthropy, which is now gaining upon the feelings of too many of our fellow-citizens, and which threatens not only the peace, but the very existence, of our government.

"That the feelings of the people of the slave-holding States may be fully and entirely known upon the subject of slavery as it exists among us, and upon the project of its immediate abolition as proposed by the Abolitionists, your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to correspond with intelligent and distinguished individuals of each slave-holding State, requesting them to call meetings and to nominate delegates to meet at some suitable time and place, to take into consideration the proper course for the slave-holding States to adopt in the present alarming crisis."

The preamble and resolutions called forth a discussion in which the meeting itself, and the spirit of the preamble, and the measure recommended by the resolution, were generally condemned by the Southern gentlemen present. We give the following speeches as calculated to show both Southern and Northern feeling on the subject.

"The Chairman said, that if there was any person present who objected to the resolution, he would be happy to hear his reasons for dissenting from it.

"Col. Foster, of Georgia, whose remarks, as well as those of all other speakers, we are obliged to curtail, then addressed the meeting and said—That he very unexpectedly came to the meeting, which he would not have done, did he anticipate such a resolution as the one which was read. As however, he was at the meeting, he felt bound to express his dissent from the resolution. He objected to it, in the first place, because it gave too much importance to a set of fanatics, who, he believed, had not the power to do mischief, and therefore he would not hold out such an idea to the country.—Let the meeting but contemplate the consequences of this resolution; supposing it to be passed, and that the Southern States concurred in it, and held a convention on the borders of Carolina or Kentucky; might not such a convention of slave-holding States impress the country with an idea that there was going to be a dissolution of the Union? Any idea of this sort was, however, mere gasconading and nonsense. All the people of the South wanted, was to protect their property. The South itself would not approve of such a meeting, for the Southerners did not believe that the fanatics possessed any influence whatever. He wished to let the North see that the South relied upon it, and as for the fanatics, he defied them.

"Col. Knapp, (from Boston) agreed in opinion with the last speaker, and from what he heard from all quarters, he was convinced that the cause of the South was every day gaining strength. The people of the North viewed the question of slavery with clear heads and honest hearts, and in his opinion, it was better for the people of the South not to interfere with them. As to the fanatics, they were only flies upon the lion's mane, which he could shake off whenever it pleased him. Who were those fanatics? Addle-headed fools, who could find no other means of acquiring glory than by pouring out their dollars, and speaking about what they knew nothing of. In former times it was certainly believed that the Southerners used the whip too often with their slaves; but he had been in the south himself, and he did not believe that there ever was a people in bondage treated with as much humanity. He believed that the people of the South would, one day or other, see slavery at an end, but the people of the North did not want to force them prematurely to it. If it was believed for a moment that the fanatics could injure the people of the South, the men of the North would put their feet upon them and crush out their venom; and if a servile war should ever arise in the South, let the men of the North be but called upon, and they will trample it down at once.—(Cheers.)

Colonel Sparks said that the resolution to

sell a meeting of the slave-holding States had been drawn, not with a view of giving the fanatics that importance they so much desired, but for the purpose of laying before the Southern States facts on which they might act understandingly. The men of the South had no idea that a crusade would be got up against them, or that, in spite of the Constitution, an army would be marched against them, or that the patriotic people of the North would ever permit it; but it was intended by the resolution, amongst other things, to appeal to the people of the North to discontinue the sending of pamphlets amongst the Slaves, which were calculated to stir up rebellion amongst them. In some parts of the South the black part of the population bear an alarming proportion to the whites, and with such leaders as were likely to lead them, they might do much mischief. It was to enable the people of the South to check such evils that the resolution was intended.

Judge Pickett (from Alabama,) next addressed the meeting. The state of his health, and a want of preparation, should (he said) admonish him of the impropriety of saying anything. He arrived here but yesterday, and was not apprised, until a day or two since, of the proposed call. He considered it altogether unnecessary and premature, and had been here at the assembly which originated this meeting, he should have opposed it. He came here now, more to allay excitement than to discuss the question,—to pour oil on the already too much troubled waters, rather than increase the agitation. He was decidedly in favor of striking out the resolution introduced by the committee. He saw no occasion to give so much importance, (as the resolution contemplated,) to the efforts of those deluded men, (the Abolitionists.) He had spent the last six weeks in the Eastern States, and had conversed freely with many of the most intelligent gentlemen of the country, and been pleased to learn that the great bulk of the people were utterly opposed to agitation or intermeddling with this matter. They consider it a local question, which the Constitution, as well as every sentiment of humanity, forbids them to touch. Why then recommend a call of a convention of the Southern States? It would not only tend to foment jealousies between the North and the South, but it would be giving an importance to the efforts of the Abolitionists, which circumstances do not justify. Judge P. said he had an abiding confidence in the intelligence and paternal feeling of his Northern brethren on this important question, and viewing it in this light, he was in favor of striking out the original resolution for the purpose of adopting the substitute, as embraced in the two resolutions last offered.

Mr. David Brigham, (from Worcester co., Mass.) said he gladly bore testimony that the feelings of the people of Massachusetts were decidedly unfavorable to these fanatics, whose conduct was calculated to create disturbance. The people of Massachusetts consider slavery as an evil, and he was sure the Southern people thought it an evil also, and he believed that they wished to get rid of it as sincerely as did the fanatics themselves. And who were those fanatics? A few individuals who acted not from principle, but merely to make a living. No man of principle subscribed for their papers, and if they got up a meeting at Worcester, not a single respectable yeoman or storekeeper would attend it, and none would be seen at it but the fanatics themselves, who possess no influence whatever.

Colonel Knapp said, that lest it might be supposed that the clergymen were favorable to the fanatics, he would mention that he had seen a letter from the town of Andover, which stated that Mr. Thompson had made every effort to get up a meeting, and only five scholars, out of several hundred, attended it—not one of the professors could be got to countenance it, and Mr. May was never asked to preach there.

Gen. Flournoy, of Georgia, said that he was ignorant in what form he should address the meeting, and unacquainted with those who surrounded him, but he knew that they were Americans, and that was sufficient for him.

[The speaker was here interrupted, and the entire meeting for some minutes thrown into confusion, by a gentleman named Green, (as our reporter was informed,) connected with the abolitionists, who was taking notes of the proceedings in the back part of the meeting. Whether Mr. Green was blameable for the excitement which ensued, our reporter was unable to learn, but it ended in his being forced out of the room.]

Gen. Flournoy then resumed his speech. This was a question of deep import, and came home to every man in the Union. It was improper to debate it prematurely, but it was not right to impute corrupt motives for doing so. He would willingly believe that every man on both sides of the question wished to act rightly, and when the day arrived, which was fast approaching, that the north and the south would be better acquainted, there would be found some errors on the part of the former, and the southerners, he trusted, would be able to exhibit to the people of the north, facts now

unknown to them, which would demonstrate that nothing could be done at present towards emancipating the slaves at the south. Those who advocate immediate abolition are most certainly wrong, as it is impossible at present; and their conduct in reference to the question is alike injurious both to the slaves and the cause of humanity. This may be taking bold ground, but it is nevertheless true. The interposition of those who write against us, causes the slaves to be disobedient, and his master is obliged to chastise him; and thus the slave and his owner are mutually injured. Was it not inhuman to teach a man that he is miserable, and that he is a whip-poll slave, which is untrue? Let the man alone and he knows not that he is a slave; for his chains are so silky, that if they cannot burst asunder, like Sampson's, he feels them not. It is said that slaves get no equivalent for their services. He asserted that they do. They were fed and clothed, and had no care for the morrow; when they went to bed they slept soundly, without fear that on the morrow their wives or families would be in want, for they knew that a kind master would carefully provide for them. This was not the case with many a white man in New York, who although he did ten times as much work as one man of color, often at night did not know how to procure food in the morning. The resolution was inexpedient, because it would make the slaves more refractory. As to colonization, he considered that plan had failed, for there were now eight hundred slaves from Virginia ready to depart, but there was no money to convey them to the promised land. To tell the slave-holders that they must free their slaves, would in other words be telling their masters that they should work for them, for it would come to that if the slaves lived and let their masters live. If a free colored man caused such danger in Philadelphia, what would be the situation of the south if they set their millions free? We cannot send them to Africa, we cannot afford to work for them, and I now ask you, will you take your portion of them, and provide for them?—(cries of no, no.) As soon as New Yorkers can launch out their cash to us, we shall get rid of our slaves, but until then, and that you are ready to take your portion of them, pray let us alone.

The meeting very properly concluded its deliberations, by the adoption of the following resolutions, with but two dissenting voices, in lieu of both the preamble and resolutions above mentioned.

"Resolved, That whether slavery in our country be an evil or not, it is a question belonging solely to the States in which it is tolerated, and whether it shall be continued or abolished, it is also a question which belongs solely to those States to determine.

"Resolved, That the people of the South cannot for a moment indulge any serious apprehension that the efforts of the abolitionists on the subject of slavery can seriously affect public opinion, even in the North; and that we rely with confidence on the intelligence of our Northern brethren to frustrate and defeat the mischievous schemes of designing demagogues and deluded fanatics. But should a crisis, which we earnestly deprecate, unhappily arrive, we warn our fellow-citizens that our rights of property are sacred, and will be maintained."

Judge Pickett moved that the resolutions be put separately, which was accordingly done, and passed with only two dissenting voices.

A resolution was then passed to publish the preamble and resolutions in all the papers of this city, and another thanking the chairman for his conduct in presiding. The meeting then adjourned.

## The Vicksburg Tragedy.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

[From the Vicksburg Register.]

The following account of some proceedings of the citizens of this town, which will excite the attention of the public, was prepared by a witness of the facts detailed, and the correctness of the account may be relied on.

And as far as we know, public opinion, both in town and country, is decidedly in favor of the course pursued. We have never known the public so unanimous on any subject.

Our city has for some days past been the theatre of the most novel and startling scenes that we have ever witnessed. While we regret that the necessity for such scenes should have existed, we are proud of the public spirit and indignation against offenders displayed by the citizens, and congratulate them on having at length banished a class of individuals, whose shameless vices and daring outrages have long poisoned the springs of morality, and interrupted the relations of society. For years past, professional gamblers, destitute of all sense of moral obligations—unconnected with society by any of its ordinary ties, and intent only on the gratification of their avarice—have made Vicksburg their place of rendezvous—and in the very bosom of our society, boldly plotted their vile and lawless machinations. Here, as every where else, the laws of the country were found wholly ineffectual for the punishment of these individuals and, emboldened by impunity, their numbers and their crimes have daily con-

tinued to multiply. Every species of transgression followed in their train. They supported a large number of tippling houses, to which they would decoy the youthful and unsuspecting, and, after stripping them of their possessions, send them forth into the world, the ready and desperate victims of vice. Our streets were ever resounding with the echoes of their drunken and obscene mirth, and no citizen was secure from their villany. Frequently, in armed bodies, they have disturbed the good order of public assemblies, insulted our citizens, and defied our civil authorities. Thus had they continued to grow bolder in their wickedness, and more formidable in their numbers, until the Saturday, the 4th of July, when our citizens had assembled together, with the corps of Vicksburg Volunteers, at a barbecue, to celebrate the day by the usual festivities. After dinner, and during the delivery of the toasts, one of the officers attempted to enforce order, and silence at the table, when one of these Gamblers, whose name is Cabler, who had impudently thrust himself into the company, insulted the officer and struck one of the citizens. Indignation immediately rose high, and it was only by the interference of the commandant that he was saved from instantaneous punishment. He was, however, permitted to retire, and the company dispersed. The military corps proceeded to the public square of the city, and were there engaged in their exercises, when information was received that Cabler was coming up, armed and resolved to kill one of the volunteers, who had been most active in expelling him from the table. Knowing his desperate character, two of the corps instantly stepped forward and arrested him. A loaded pistol, a large knife, and dagger, were found on his person, all of which he had procured since he separated from the company. To liberate him, would have been to devote several of the most respectable members of the company to his vengeance, and to proceed against him at law, would have been mere mockery, inasmuch as not having had the opportunity of consummating his design, no adequate punishment could have been inflicted on him. Consequently, it was determined to take him into the woods and lynch him—which is a mode of punishment provided for such as become obnoxious in a manner which the law cannot reach. He was immediately carried out under a guard, attended by a crowd of respectable citizens—tied to a tree, punished with stripes, tarred and feathered, and ordered to leave the city in 48 hours. In the meantime one of his comrades, the Lucifer of the gang, had been endeavoring to rally and arm his confederates for the purpose of rescuing him—which, however, he failed to accomplish.

We had borne with their enormities, until to have suffered them any longer would not only have proved us to be destitute of every manly sentiment, but would also have implicated us in the guilt of accessories to their crimes. Society may be compared to the elements which although "order is their first law," can sometimes be purified only by a storm. Whatever therefore sickly sensibility or mawkish philanthropy may say against the course pursued by us, we hope that our citizens will not relax the code of punishment which they have enacted against this infamous and baleful class of society—and we invite Natchez, Jackson, Columbus, Warrenton, and all our sister towns throughout the State, in the name of our insulted laws—of offended virtue and of slaughtered innocence,—to aid us in exterminating this deep rooted vice from our land. The Revolution has been conducted here by the most respectable citizens, heads of families, members of all classes, professions and pursuits. None have been heard to utter a syllable of censure against either the act or the manner in which it was performed.

An anti-gambling society has been formed, the members of which have pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honors, for the suppression of gambling, and the punishment and expulsion of gamblers.

Having thus aggravated the whole band of these desperadoes, and feeling no security against their vengeance—the citizens met at night in the Courthouse, in a large number, and there passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a notice be given to all Professional Gamblers, that the citizens of Vicksburg are resolved to exclude them from this place and its vicinity; and that twenty-four hours notice be given them to leave the place.

Resolved, That all persons permitting fire dealing in their houses, be also notified that they will be prosecuted therefor.

Resolved, That one hundred copies of the foregoing resolutions be printed and stuck up at the corners of the streets, and that this publication be deemed sufficient notice.

On Sunday morning one of these notices was posted at the corners of each square of the city. During that day (the 5th) a majority of the gang, terrified by the threats of the citizens, dispersed in different directions, without making any opposition. It was sincerely hoped that the remainder would follow their example, and thus prevent a bloody termination of the strife which had commenced. On the morning of the



6th, the military corps, followed by a file of several hundred citizens, marched to each suspected house, and sending an examining committee, dragged out every faro table, and other gambling apparatus, that could be found.

At length they approached a house which was occupied by one of the most profligate of the gang, whose name was North, and in which it was understood that a garrison of armed men had been stationed. All hoped that those wretches would be intimidated by the superior numbers of their assailants and surrender themselves at discretion, rather than attempt a desperate defence. The house being surrounded, the back door was burst open, when four or five shots were fired from the interior, one of which instantly killed Doctor Hugh S. Bodley, a citizen universally beloved and respected. The interior was so dark that the villains could not be seen, but several of the citizens, guided by the flash of their guns, returned their fire. A yell from one of the party announced that one of the shots had been effectual, and by this time a crowd of citizens, their indignation overcoming all other feelings—burst open every other door of the building, and dragged into the light those who had not been wounded.

North, the ringleader, who had contrived this desperate plot, could not be found in the building, but was apprehended by a citizen, while attempting, in company with another, to make his escape at a place not far distant. Himself, with the rest of the prisoners, were then conducted in silence to the scaffold. One of them not having been in the building before it was attacked, not appearing to be concerned with the rest, except that he was the brother of one of them, was liberated. The remaining number of five, among whom was the individual who had been shot, but who still lived, were immediately executed in presence of the assembled multitude. All sympathy for the wretches was completely merged in detestation and horror of their crime. The whole procession then returned to the city, collected all the Faro Tables into a pile, and burnt them. This being done, a troop of horsemen set out for a neighboring house, the residence of Hord, the individual who had attempted to organize a force on the first day of this disturbance, for the rescue of Cable, and had since been threatening to fire the city. He had however made his escape on that day, and the next morning crossed the Big Black at Baldwin's Ferry, in a state of indescribable consternation. We lament his escape, as his whole course of life, for the last three years, has exhibited the most shameless profligacy, and been a series of transgressions against the laws of God and man.

The names of the individuals who perished, were as follows: North, Hullams, Dutch Bill, Smith, and McCall.

Their bodies were cut down on the morning after their execution, and buried in a ditch.

It is not expected that this act will pass without censure from those who had not an opportunity of knowing and feeling the dire necessity out of which it originated. The laws, however severe in their provision, have never been sufficient to correct a vice which must be established by positive proof, and cannot, like others, be shown from circumstantial testimony. It is practised, too, by individuals whose whole study is to violate the law in such a manner as to evade its punishment, and who never are in want of secret confederates to swear them out of their difficulties, whose oaths cannot be impeached for any specific cause.

At a meeting of the citizens of Vicksburg, held at Thatcher's Hotel, on Monday the 6th July, 1835, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Vicksburg deeply deplore the death of Dr. Hugh S. Bodley, and sympathize with his family in the severe bereavement which that event has occasioned.

Resolved, That a monument be erected by the citizens in commemoration of the virtues of the deceased, and particularly of the enthusiastic public spirit in the exercise of which he met his mournful and untimely fate.

Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed to select a suitable site for said monument, and to prepare an appropriate epitaph to be inscribed thereon.

Resolved, That the citizens of Vicksburg wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That business be suspended on tomorrow, and the citizens be requested to attend the funeral of Dr. Bodley. The procession to depart from the residence of Robert Riddle, Esq. at 12 o'clock.

Resolved, That a copy of the above Resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased.

W. H. BENTON, Chairman.  
R. J. LYONS, Secretary.  
Vicksburg, July 7, 1835.

[From the Rodney (Miss.) Telegraph.]

The way they do things in Jefferson County.—Warwick, the murderer of Mr. Fisk, an aged man, both inoffensive and harmless, was tried this week at Fayette. On account of some technicalities of the law failing to be observed, the prisoner was discharged. He had no sooner, however, emerged from the court-house, than he was stripped of his clothing, and a plentiful coat of tar and feathers applied to him. He was afterwards whipped until almost insensible to pain; and to restore his failing senses, we understand, a large quantity of spirits of turpentine was poured upon him. In this situation he was mounted upon a rail, and carried through the streets of the town, amid the shouts of the multitude. It is said that during the execution of Judge Lynch's sentence, the culprit frequently begged to be shot, but was told that such a death was too easy for him. When the

vengeance of the multitude had been fully reeked upon him, he was furnished with meekly sufficient to carry him beyond the limits of the State, with the injunction that in five hours from the time of his release he must be beyond the reach of those who were again ready to repeat the dose he had already received.

Another of Judge Lynch's adjudications.

—The Louisville Advertiser mentions a horrid act which took place in that city on the 10th inst. and its prompt punishment, under the provisions of the code Lynch. Some brute, who disgraces the name of Coleman, attempted a gross crime upon the person of a little girl only eight or nine years old, for which purpose he enticed her into an office, temporarily unoccupied, and was only prevented from consummating his villainy by the unexpected return of one of the gentlemen belonging to the office. The citizens, indignant at the outrage, took Coleman to a proper place after night fall, and there anointed his body with some two or three hundred lashes, washed off the carcass with spirits of turpentine, decorated him with a suit of tar and feathers, and then sent him adrift. This treatment, unquestionably, met the justice of the case, and the Advertiser remarks that it is the first case that has been tried before Judge Lynch for a long time in that city; but, we must be permitted to ask why the regular tribunals omitted their duty? Do not the laws of Kentucky take notice of such crimes? Do the citizens of Louisville suffer the commission of such offences as this without any other interference than that of His Honor Judge Lynch?

Texas.—The people of Texas are about to be involved in a serious difficulty with their government, which may lead to hostilities, and possibly to the organization of an independent government. The General Congress of Mexico has passed a law disfranchising the settlers of Texas, and an army is about to be dispatched to drive them out of the Territory. They, on the other hand, are organizing their forces to resist this movement, and a suggestion is thrown out, in the Brazoria Gazette, that a Provisional Government ought to be formed.

The same paper reports the murder of six or eight persons by the Indians, and a pursuit and skirmish, in which several Indians were killed.

And this is the land of promise, to which our people are flocking for happiness! Or that better region in which people are hung up without a trial, which is infested by gamblers, robbers, and murderers, in which the church and the school house are rarely seen, and where money is all in all. We cannot wonder that females should be averse to a removal to such a country.

Since the above was in type, the news is received of actual hostilities having been commenced by the Texonians, who had seized on the fort at Annuhuac, garrisoned by one hundred men, whom they captured and sent to San Felipe. A portion of the people thought this step was pushing matters to extremities, and one as yet uncalled for; but all were determined to maintain their just rights, should they be assailed by the Mexican powers.—Fay. Obs.

The case of a runaway slave has excited some commotion, in Albany, for a day or two. The owner, from Virginia, having identified his slave, and the slave himself admitting the facts, and professing his willingness to go back, if his master would not punish him, the magistrate, of course, granted the necessary certificate. Some disorderly blacks and whites, however, assembled around the place where the slave was confined, and threatened a rescue, and under their menace, the authorities of the city permitted themselves to be deterred from putting the slave on board the steamboat, and finally shipped him by stealth, from a landing below the city.

This was in every sense wrong, according to our judgment. The case was a clear one, and the law should have been enforced resolutely, and at once. To tamper with duty, under such circumstances, from fear of a mob, is to constitute mobs the arbiters of duty. Promptness and decision are the surest and most humane expedients on such occasions.—N. Y. Amer.

Who, that is familiar with the state of society both of the South and the North, but will acknowledge the full force of the following brief paragraph from the pen of Major Noah?

"Talk of the slavery of the South! Would that our free negroes were half as well off—as comfortably clothed and fed—as well taken care of, and provided for in sickness and calamity. It is the name of slavery, not the reality. Here we have slavery, whites and blacks—there is liberty under the name of slavery. A field negro has his cottage, his wife and children, his easy task, his little patch of corn and potatoes, his garden and fruit, which are his revenue and property. The house servant has handsome clothing, his luxurious meals, his admitted privileges, a kind master, and indulgent mistress. In the South we see nothing of the poverty, crime, and abandonment of the blacks that we have at the North. Let fanatics rave—let false philosophy have sway—this is the truth of the picture, and men of sense must admit it."

Why are misers' fingers like a provision? Give it up! Because they are the sewing claws.

The public are aware that a certain Mr. Abner Kneeland, an Abolitionist, has been tried in Boston for obscenity and blasphemy, and that he has twice escaped conviction by the obstinacy of a single juror. He is Editor of a paper called "The Investigator," and makes it the vehicle of those indecent and horridly disgusting sentiments, for which he has been arraigned as a common nuisance.

We mention these things on account of the fact that Col. R. M. Johnson, the Van Buren candidate for the Vice Presidency, is the warm supporter, correspondent, and eulogist, of Mr. Kneeland's paper. The number of the 22d of May contains a letter to the Editor, in which he speaks of "The Investigator," as a "most valuable publication," and expresses his astonishment that its correspondents are ashamed to affix their names to their productions. All its other correspondents are ashamed to give their names; but the Colonel, like the Editor, has no such lingering sense of decency. The very number which contains his letter, contains also a grave argument to prove, that, if there is any such being as God, he "must have been hatched from an egg." Every week, it puts forth sentiments equally shocking and infamous, scolding at the idea of a Supreme Being, and treating marriage, and the civil laws, and all the other institutions of human society, as the miserable relics of priest-craft. No decent man would permit such a paper to pass his threshold; it is fit only to be burned by the hands of the common hangman; and Colonel Johnson's unmeasured praises of it, show, that the practical enormities of his life, instead of being the fruits of a single precipitate error, are the results of feelings deliberately cherished and avowedly acted on.—Louisville Journal.

The Globe has published a couple of letters from two Reverend Gentlemen—one a Reverend Politician, formerly member of Congress, so 'tis said; we never heard of him before—the other the Reverend instructor of Col. Johnson's Mongrels, and Choctaws. Both letters are fulsome enough we believe even for the President. The Epistle of the latter Reverend letter-writer is, as regards the main charges against Col. Johnson, a most contemptible prevarication. We have a surfeit of Johnson's talents, patriotism, bravery, &c. As to his morality we are told "that he does not keep a disorderly house." Go ahead Van Burenites. Dick Johnson don't keep a brothel, if we may trust our Rev. letter writer. Besides the Globe indorses the statement that the People have "very little concern in the Vice Presidency"—that is enough for you. For our own part, we shall not lose sight of Van Buren; Dick Johnson's "irregularities" shall not afford the arch-juggler a skreen.—Western Carolinian.

We copy the following paragraph from a Speech delivered recently, at Pittsburg, Penn., by H. M. Brackenridge, Esq.:

"It is full time to look about us, to see whether there are not some fixed principles to which we may cling for safety, from the evils of the professed, practised, interested politician. Are the public offices the property of the people, or are they the lawful spoils of political gladiators? Are the people to choose their own officers by their direct and immediate voice, or is this to be done for them at second hand, by pretended deputations, 'fresh from the people'? Will we permit the legions of State and United States officers to band themselves together and control our free choice? Is it not our duty, if we wish to live and die freemen, to reduce the patronage of the Executive? Is it not incumbent on us to lessen the temptations of office, by increasing its respectability, lessening its duration, and placing the choice in the hands of the people wherever it can be done? The passion for office is the great and growing evil in our country. This is the root, and let any Whig, under whatever name he may have enrolled himself, unite in the attempt to destroy it—to restore the Government to its purity, and in the meantime let every Whig, every American, adopt the sentiment I now offer:

"PERPETUAL VIGILANCE—THE PRICE AND CONDITION OF LIBERTY."

We learn from one of the Tennessee papers, that while Col. Crockett, a few days ago, was addressing the people in Wesley, a pert political opponent, with the view of confounding him, handed him a 'coon skin, asking him if it was good fur. The Speaker, instead of flying into a passion, deliberately took the skin, blew it, examined it, and, turning to the owner, dryly remarked: "No, Sir—'tis not good fur; my dogs would not run such a 'coon, nor bark at a man that was fool enough to carry such a skin." The poor fellow slunk away, and has not been heard of since.—Louisville Journal.

BORROWING.

"My marm wants to know if your marm will lend my marm your marm's pick axe to make our hog a ben coop?" "Oh, certainly—and when you go home just ask your mother if she'll be kind enough to lend us a keg of that firkin butter she bo't to day, that's a nice little man; and just clean us a mess of them pouts and eels that your father caught this afternoon, and bring them down with the butter my dear; and I'll certainly give you the first bright cent I find in the ashes." "I guess, on the whole," said the boy, "we shan't want that pick-axe of yourn."



## The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:  
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
Hugh L. White, of TENNESSEE.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The following comprise the only additional Returns which we are enabled to collect for our columns this week.

In the 3d and 6th Congressional Districts, returns have not been received from all the Counties, but no doubt is entertained of the election of Mr. Pettigrew; (White) in the one, and Mr. Hawkins, (Van) in the other, over their opponents.

Pitt—Alfred Moya, Senate; Mazon Moya, John L. Foreman, Commons.

Nash—Samuel L. Arrington, Senate; Sam'l Brown, Ford Taylor, Commons.

Granville—James Wyche, Senate. Charles R. Eaton and Elijah Heister, Commons. (Mr. Wyche received only three votes majority over his competitor, Mr. John Taylor, and his election will be contested.)

We have no means of ascertaining what politics are professed by the persons elected in the two counties first named. In relation to those elected in Granville, the last Oxford Examiner says:

"Mr. Wyche (elected to the Senate by a majority of three).—Uncontested, though believed to favor the Baltimore nomination for President and Vice-President. Mr. Taylor, decidedly for White, and warmly opposed to Van.

"Col. Eaton (elected to the Commons)—a warm supporter of Judge White, and boldly declared his intention to use all honorable means to secure his election and to defeat Mr. Van Buren.

"Mr. Heister (elected)—Accepts Van Buren as the alternative of Webster—will not support Col. Johnson—prefers a man of Southern feelings and politics."

On the Northern Fanatics.—On our first page the reader will find a detailed account of the proceedings of the meeting held in New York by the Southern Gentlemen who happened to be in that city on the 20th of July, to take into consideration the subject of the Abolitionists and their designs upon the slave property of the Southern States.

We confess ourselves altogether disappointed in what we, as well as all with whom we have conversed on the subject, had expected to be the result of this meeting. The "card" requesting its assemblage, (signed by a large number of the citizens of the Southern States), stated that it was for the purpose of considering "the alarming subject now being agitated, the doctrines disseminated, and the measures adopted, by some of their fellow-citizens of the non-slave holding States, avowing a solemn determination to effect an immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves of the South."

Is it said that this language was too strong?—that the case did not call for its use?—and hence the disappointment in the measures recommended by the meeting? Let us see if this be true. What is the "subject now being agitated" by the Abolitionists?—It is one which involves the right of property and the lives of the citizens of all the slave-holding States of this land, and the perpetuity of the Union of these States! What are the "doctrines disseminated" by the Abolitionists?—They are, that slavery is contrary to the laws both of God and man—that every owner of a slave is a felon and an outlaw, and may be deprived of his property or life without appeal—that the blacks are by right and nature the equals if not superiors of the whites, and should have an equal part in governing this country!! What are the "measures adopted" by the Abolitionists?—They have suborned pulpits and established presses to aid in their work of disorganization—they have collected money with which to employ itinerant preachers to spread abroad their doctrines, and to print and distribute gratis their inflammatory and incendiary publications, immense numbers of which have already been sent to the South, and received at every post-office from which we have heard!!! And what do the Abolitionists avow as their "solemn determination"?—Why, to effect an immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves of the South!!!!

Who can look at these facts, and not be disappointed in the result of the meeting held in New York by Southern Citizens? Who is not disappointed that the resolution introduced by the Committee, or something equally as strong, did not pass in the meeting, instead of the milk-and-water sentiments, "full of sound, signifying nothing," that did pass? We have seen the whole proceeding called a "farce," and we think it was rightly named. We hope and trust it may not have the effect of making the business more tragic in the end, which we fear; for we are honest in the belief that this meeting will be the means of raising the hopes of the fanatics, and making them more ardent in their nefarious purposes.

On A Col. Knapp, of Boston, and a Mr. Brigham, of Worcester, it appears, took part in the late Southern Meeting held in New York, and made speeches, in which they abuse the Abolitionists in good set terms, as will be seen, and are quite liberal in promises of what the North would do if the fanatics were worth their notice. The first uses a very pretty figure of speech about "flies upon the Lion's mane," but why are the

venom allowed to rest for a moment upon the noble animal? It is well known that even flies may draw blood from the Lion; then, why do the North-ern People wait to use the red current flowing in the South, before they will believe that the fanatics can do harm? What might not be accomplished, in one night, in the South, with a little concert in action!—What was perpetrated in Southampton in a single night!—What was to have been done in the State of Mississippi on the night of the 4th of July last!!! It makes one shudder, at the bare recollection! And yet we of the South are called upon to await with patience until the Lion shall see fit to shake his mane, and destroy our enemies! But those speeches have nothing in them to give us confidence in any co-operation with us, on the part of our Northern brethren, against the fanatics, when the latter may see fit to commence an attack on our institutions. The truth is, the People of the North could do nothing for us in case of a servile war. While they were preparing for a regular campaign, "with all the pomp and circumstance of war," our families would be violated, our little ones butchered, and our dwellings consumed, by the fanatics and their allies. If the North is honest in its desire to preserve the Union and the institutions of the South inviolate, let it put its "foot upon them (the fanatics) and crush out their venom" NOW—for the miscreants HAVE ALREADY COMMENCED THEIR MACHINATIONS AGAINST US!!!

Witness, the late attempt to excite insurrection, by two steam-doctors and "occasional preachers," in Mississippi—witness, the receipt, at every post-office in the South, of incendiary publications, calculated to excite the slaves to rebellion—witness, the mob of honest citizens who lately forcibly entered the post-office of Charleston and seized the contents of one of the mails! How long will the Lion continue to protect these flies in the fastnesses of his royal mane, before he will arise in his might, and shake them off?

BUT NO—THE SOUTH WILL HAVE TO PROTECT HERSELF.—and she is equal to the task! But SHE MUST AROUSE HERSELF NOW, and buckle on her armor, if she would meet the enemy at the threshold. He is mighty, and he is subtle; if she slumber much longer, she may awake shorn of her strength, and wallowing in her own life-blood.

Number of the Abolitionists.—Col. Knapp, in his speech at the Southern Meeting in New York, asks, "Who are these fanatics?" One would think that Col. Knapp must have been very regardless of passing events, if he had occasion to ask such a question as this. But he did not ask it "for information," but out of scorn for the Abolitionists; but Col. Knapp should have known that scorn had no terror for them—and that they are becoming so numerous, that, however we may scorn the motives which govern them in their fanatical designs, we must acknowledge that their numbers make them dangerous.

In 1832, the New England Anti-Slavery Society was organized in Boston, and consisted of only twelve individuals, with the notorious Garrison at its head. Now, in 1835, there are six State Societies, with two hundred and fifty auxiliary societies, in the United States!!! And yet, in the face of these facts, (which were published in the city of New York, at the last anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society, held sometime in June), Gentlemen at the Southern meeting, and Col. Knapp among them, held out the idea that the Abolitionists were too insignificant to be noticed!! The latter gentlemen even went so far as to say that "the cause of the South was every day gaining strength." He must have meant that it was gaining strength in the South, not in the North—we are afraid that there will soon be no strength for it to gain, in that region, if the Abolitionists continue to increase as they have done for the last three years.

Let not the People of the South give any ear to these cries of "Peace! Peace!" for there is no peace. With truth has it been said that the South is sleeping on a "bed of gun-powder," and the sooner she awakes from her dangerous repose, the more effectually can she extinguish the match which is already applied to the train, and which every moment is approaching nearer and nearer the mine.

The South is Moving!—The Charleston papers of the 4th instant, inform us that a large and overflowing meeting of the inhabitants of that city took place at their City-Hall on the 3d, at 12 o'clock, "to act on the subject of the late wicked and criminal attempt of Northern fanatics to render the public mail subservient to their incendiary designs against the constitutional rights and domestic tranquility of the south."

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting. The Hon. C. J. Colcock said he declined adding anything to an excitement which rather needed restraint than inflammation; he alluded to the peculiar and vital importance of the subject which had called so large a concourse together, and impressed on the meeting the necessity of coolness and deliberation in concerting measures to suppress an evil at once of so much magnitude, and beyond the ordinary administration of law. H. B. Desousurre, Esq., next spoke, in a warm and impressive manner, denouncing both the incendiary spirit and the disregard of the Constitution, displayed by the Northern fanatics, and hailing the evidence around him that the Spirit of Carolina was rising to meet the evil. The Hon. R. Y. Hayne "eloquently enlarged on the character of the mischief that had beset us, and on the calm, cool, and resolute course of counteraction and suppression, which it behooved us to adopt. He acquitted the great body of the intelligent population of the Northern and Eastern States of any premeditated agency in the incendiary measures of the fanatical horde; but read an article, from the N. Y. American, to show that the fanatics themselves were in



...ing, in an almost unexampled ratio, in num-  
bers and resources. In the multiplication of their  
associations, and miscellaneous publications. The  
modesty, he contended, for this growing circum-  
stance, was not to be attributed to the South  
alone, nor was it to be ascribed to merely  
looking up the chance of incendiary circulation,  
now furnished by the mails. The whole should  
be met energetically and in concert, as well  
with a view to enlighten the Northern public with  
regard to Southern feelings and determination on  
the subject, as to bring about that preventive  
regulation, on the part of the Northern States, and  
the General Government, which the Southern  
States, standing on constitutional ground, have a  
right to expect and demand. Failing in these  
resources, State Legislation, in the last resort, must  
be applied to the suppression of an evil, which,  
more than any other, by reason of its unwarrant-  
able interference with our domestic policy, and vi-  
olent interests, puts the Union in jeopardy. The  
press recommended by Gen. Hays, as proper to  
the present crisis, united a wise moderation with  
unflinching firmness, and the whole tenor of his  
remarks found a response in the feelings, and cal-  
led forth the plaudits of the meeting."

After which, the following resolution was offer-  
ed, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to con-  
sider of the objects of this meeting, and to report at a  
meeting of the citizens, at such time as they may  
meet, such measures as may be proper to be  
adopted in reference to these objects: and that said  
committee be invested, in the mean time, with full  
power to take all measures necessary to meet the  
emergency.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Com-  
mittee under the above resolution, and a meeting  
was held by them on the next day, for the purpose  
of proceeding to the task assigned them:

Hon. C. J. Colcock, Gen. R. Y. Hayne, Dr.  
Wm. Read, Nathaniel Hayward, Esq. Hon. Thom-  
as Lowndes, John Robinson, Esq. Charles Ed-  
monds, Esq. B. F. Dunkin, Esq. H. A. Deas-  
more, Esq. Rose Giddard, Esq. Capt. James Robert-  
son, Edward Carey, Esq. Capt. James Lynch,  
Martin Roddy, Esq. Tristram Tupper, Esq. Edward  
T. Laurens, Esq. John L. Penant, Esq. Col. M.  
McCabe, Esq. Samuel P. Ripley, Esq. W. Kirkwood,  
Esq. John Strubbecker, Esq.

At the Southern Meeting.—The Lynchburg  
Virginian proposes that THE WHIGS hold meet-  
ings in all the Towns and Counties of Virginia,  
and appoint Delegates to attend a State Con-  
vention to be held at some central place, at an ear-  
ly day, for the purpose of taking into considera-  
tion the best means of organizing a suitable and  
efficient opposition to the designs of the Northern  
Fanatics. The Richmond Whig objects to em-  
body only being invited to co-operate, and thinks  
that every man in the State should join, as all are  
equally interested. We are of the same opinion—  
that no party divisions enter here to break the force  
of our strength in a common cause—but let us  
present to our Northern adversaries one united front,  
and one impelling spirit, and the victory is ours.

Will not THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAR-  
OLINA, too, move in this matter? Will "Old  
Tip" continue to dose on till the volcano burst  
under him? We hope not! Let the whole Peo-  
ple take hold of the matter—and what is done, let  
it be done quickly.

The Ball in Motion.—Public Meet-  
ings of citizens have been held in Richmond, (Va.)  
and Columbia, (S. C.) to take into consideration  
the efforts of the Northern Fanatics to excite the  
slaves of the South to insurrection. We have not  
room for the particulars of their proceedings.

In addition to the public meeting of the citizens  
of Charleston, (noticed in another place,) the  
MERCHANTS of that city held a meeting, at  
which resolutions were passed, pledging them-  
selves not to deal with any Northern merchant who  
was known to favor the views of the fanatics.—  
This is well, as far as it goes—we think they  
should have declined trading with the North  
at all, until the People of that region "put  
their foot upon the fanatics and crush out their  
room." We should be gratified to see every  
Merchant this side the Potomac come to a re-  
solution of this sort. Touch the pockets of the  
Northern People, and you touch the most sensitive  
part about them!

The following "Card" speaks for  
itself. We had seen and heard the name of His  
Honor Judge Lynch connected with the Vicks-  
burg tragedy, and we had some thoughts of no-  
tifying the injustice, when we received a polite note  
from the Judge himself, stating that he had de-  
termined to take up his residence in a more cen-  
tral part of the country, in order to observe the  
seminaries of the Northern Fanatics, and request-  
ing us to insert the following

CARD.  
Judge Lynch presents his respects to the pub-  
lic, and begs to be exonerated from the charge  
which has been preferred against him in many of  
the newspapers and in private circles. It is stated  
that he presided in the case of the five Vicks-  
burg gamblers who were hung on the 6th of July.  
This is a mistake—he held a Court in that city  
on the 4th of July, but business of importance re-  
quired his presence in other parts of the country,  
and he took his departure from thence early on  
Sunday morning the 5th. Judge L. disclaims  
having condemned a criminal to capital pun-  
ishment during the whole course of his long and  
hopeless and uneventful career. He trusts the public  
will do him justice in this particular, and that odium  
will not be brought upon his mild adjudications by  
the efforts of some to connect his name with the  
transactions of those who, however harsh their  
measures, are well able to answer for themselves.  
August, 1835.

We are well aware of the delicacy  
of the subject of which we have treated this week,  
and on that account have heretofore refrained from  
mentioning it in our columns; but the "plot thick-  
ens" so fast, and has assumed an aspect so threat-  
ening, that we did not feel at liberty to remain  
silent any longer. We should be an unfaithful  
friend if we did not give notice of the approach

of danger, and we have done so this week, in terms  
which appeared to us to be called for by its im-  
mediacy and its proximity.

Since "the plot is thickening," we shall continue to  
insert, occasionally, such articles as go to show  
the increase of the fanatics in number, their mor-  
tuary movements, and the effects of those move-  
ments on the South.

Bechtler's Gold Coins.—A week or  
two since we copied an article from the Carolina  
Watchman, in relation to the Gold Coins of Mr.  
Bechtler's mint having been "weighed in the bal-  
ance and found wanting." We published that ar-  
ticle, not from any belief that Mr. B. was to blame  
for the default in his gold, but as an item of infor-  
mation in which all our readers, and Mr. B. him-  
self, were more or less interested. We see by the  
following, that the whole matter has been cleared  
up satisfactorily, and we with pleasure comply  
with the request of Mr. Jones, to copy his remarks  
and the letter of Mr. Bechtler into our columns.

From the Carolina Watchman.  
BECHTLER'S PIECES.—We give the follow-  
ing communication from Mr. Bechtler, with cheer-  
fulness. On receiving it, we again called on the  
gentleman who carried on the pieces to the mint,  
and on stricter enquiry find that he is not certain  
whether the deficiency in value became manifest  
by weighing or by assaying. He had at first con-  
cluded that the gold had been assayed, and was  
wanting in fineness, and still is inclined to that  
opinion. But the bare possibility of the loss hav-  
ing been produced by stricture or friction, consid-  
ered with the general accuracy of Mr. B's admis-  
tures, as proven by other trials, and his unsuspect-  
ed reputation as an honest man, form a strong pre-  
sumption against the correctness of this conclu-  
sion. Another fact we feel in duty bound to state,  
which we discovered on this last interview, that  
this gold was not carried to the mint by the  
merchant himself, nor the result made known of-  
ficially to him from the Institution; it came second-  
hand, from a friend of his to whom he entrusted  
the transaction of the business. So there is in this,  
further room for mistake. We hope that such  
Editors as have copied our former article, will also  
copy this, with Mr. Bechtler's letter.

"Rutherfordton, July 25, 1835.

"MR. JONES: In your paper of the 19th inst. I  
noticed an article concerning me, which interests  
me very much. You say that a merchant of your  
town lost three per centum on gold pieces issued  
by me. I have no doubt but it was the case; as  
all metal currency is subject to a decrease in  
weight: for this reason, I have stated the weight  
and standard on every piece: the former will  
change every day by wearing and different other  
causes. I am not to blame for the loss of weight.  
But only if the standard is defective.

"You will oblige myself as well as the public  
by directing their attention to the above.

"If gold bullion be given to the mint, the  
owner receives a certificate, which, if the coining  
day is not close at hand, he sells it to the Broker;  
the Brokerage is not felt on the Bullion, as it will  
be on the coin, because it has no nominal value;  
and on the coin, any loss of this kind will be  
charged to the coin, as not having held out. The  
experiment could easily be tried on any other coin;  
which I would like some of your merchants would  
make a trial of.

"If ever any case of this kind should become  
known to you again, you will do right to give no-  
tice thereof, as before. It will be of a great use  
to the public, and I am willing to abide any scru-  
tiny, however strict, so it be exact.

"Your most obedient Servant,  
"CHRISTOPHER BECHTLER."

On our first page we have inserted the of-  
ficial account of the late unfortunate occurrence at  
Vicksburg. We neither applaud nor condemn the  
citizens of that city for their action in the affair;  
but content ourselves with giving to our readers  
the document mentioned, in order that they may  
form their own opinions in the premises.

Nothing but the pre-occupancy of our  
columns this week, could have prevented us from in-  
serting the article forwarded to our address by our  
friend in Concord. It shall have a place in our  
next.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

The Annual Meeting of the Mecklenburg  
County Temperance Society was held on  
Wednesday, the 5th instant, at Sugar Creek  
Church. The meeting, after having been  
opened with prayer by the Rev. R. H. Mor-  
rison, was addressed in a very appropriate  
manner by James W. Osborne, Esq., and Dr.  
Wm. Flinn. After the addresses were con-  
cluded, the various local societies through-  
out the County, to wit: Sugar Creek, Mal-  
lard Creek, Charlotte, Steel Creek, Provi-  
dence, Sharon and Philadelphia Societies,  
were received as Auxiliary to this Society.

The following Resolution was introduced  
and adopted:

Whereas, an opinion has prevailed, to  
some extent, that the object of Temperance  
Societies is at variance with the liberties of  
our Country, and that it originates with Cler-  
gymen, and is supported by them for their  
own sinister purposes: Therefore,

Be it Resolved, that it be recommended  
to the various Societies of Mecklenburg  
County, that their officers consist exclusi-  
vely of laymen.

The Society then adjourned to meet on  
the last Friday in October, at Sharon  
Church.

JOSEPH ROSS, Pres.  
JOS. H. WILSON, Secretary.

New Religious Paper.—The Rev. John  
Monroe, at Montpelier, N. C., proposes to  
publish a Baptist paper, of which he has is-  
sued a specimen number, in 8 large imperi-  
al 8vo. pages, to be published semi-monthly.  
His object is to promote the cause of  
religion, by disseminating information, par-  
ticularly in regard to the missionary cause,  
to which all the profits of the undertaking  
are to be devoted. The price is only 50  
cents per annum, and out of this he pro-  
poses to obtain 1000 good subscribers,  
to give \$100 to the printing of the Scriptures  
in the Burman language; or \$300 should he  
have 1800 subscribers. It will certainly be  
one of the cheapest periodicals of the present  
day.—Fayetteville Observer.

Horrid Fracas.—We learn that a most  
dreadful affair took place in Warrenton on  
Monday last. We will give the particulars  
as we heard them from a most respectable  
source. Mr. Charles P. Green, Editor of the  
Boydton Examiner, being in Warrenton,  
Mr. John Bragg determined to chastise  
him, as we learn, for some offensive ar-  
ticle which appeared in the Examiner some  
time since. With this view he got his brother  
Mr. Thomas Bragg, and perhaps others,  
to accompany him.—After going to sev-  
eral places they came upon Mr. Green at the  
Store of Mr. Plummer.—Mr. John Bragg  
entered at the back door and struck Green  
down with a stick before he was advised of  
his approach.—The two Braggs then assault-  
ed their prostrate enemy—when Mr. Som-  
erville interfered. At this point Green dis-  
charged a pistol at John Bragg, but the pistol  
was diverted from its aim, by some means,  
and the ball entered the breast of  
Somerville. The fight still continued be-  
tween the Braggs and Green—the latter then  
drew a dirk, and stabbed John Bragg  
in the neck, cutting one of the large veins,  
who immediately sunk from loss of blood.  
The combat was then single handed—  
Green inflicted numerous dirk wounds up-  
on the face and arms of Thos. Bragg before  
they were separated. Our informant states  
that it was doubted whether Mr. John Bragg  
or Mr. Somerville could recover from their  
wounds.—Oxford Examiner.

Amended Constitution.—As Printers to  
the Convention, we have commenced strik-  
ing off the Pamphlet embracing the Con-  
stitution adopted in 1776; the Amendments  
thereto, proposed by the recent Convention,  
and the Ordinance for carrying the same  
into effect. They will be circulated in the  
several Counties, with all convenient des-  
patch.—Raleigh Register.

Incendiary Missiles.—Within the last  
week, several publications, the tendency of  
which is to excite sedition among the co-  
lored population of the South, have been re-  
ceived at the Post Office in this City, ad-  
dressed to highly respectable gentlemen.  
We have heard of people making a house  
"too hot to hold them," and we think the  
Abolitionists are in a fair way of getting  
themselves into this predicament.—ib.

We are authorized to state that the Mer-  
chants' Bank of Newbern is now in readi-  
ness to commence operations, and that the  
Board of Directors will meet every Monday  
night for the purpose of discounts.—New-  
bern Spectator.

Productive Cotton.—Two very fine spec-  
imens of a Sea Island Cotton Plant, grown  
on James Island, have been left at this of-  
fice for inspection. This plant shoots up in  
a kind of vine, and is exceedingly produc-  
tive, as testified by the numerous blossoms  
and pods which the specimens before us ex-  
hibit.—Charleston Courier.

GAMBLING.—Public attention seems to  
have been directed lately, in Baltimore, to  
the proceedings of some gambling scound-  
rels, who are said to be making fearful mis-  
chief in that city.—They have their regular  
decoys, and all the arts and appliances of a  
finished London Hell. A writer in the  
Chronicle says that there are 500 profes-  
sional gamblers now in Baltimore, who carry  
on this nefarious business nightly with  
great profit to themselves, but ruin to many  
unwary victims. Drive them out, Balti-  
more!—drive them out! They are al-  
most as great a curse to a city as intem-  
perance.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

MURDER.—On Saturday last, JOHN WHIT-  
AKER, a member of a highly respectable  
family in this county, was so badly beaten,  
in the immediate vicinity of this City, by  
Merrill Miller and his son Levi, as to cause  
his death in a few hours. An inquest was  
held over the body, and the verdict of the  
Jury was, that the deceased came to his  
death in consequence of blows inflicted by  
said individuals. Merrill Miller has been  
arrested and is in prison; but his Son has  
thus far eluded the vigilance of the Of-  
ficers.—Raleigh Register.

Ordination.—On Tuesday, 28th of July,  
1835, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Moore held an Or-  
dination in St. John's Church, Richmond,  
when the Rev. Samuel I. Johnson of Wades-  
borough, North Carolina (the Bishop of that  
diocese having authorized the Bishop of  
Virginia to officiate for him during his ab-  
sence,) was admitted to the order of Priest-  
hood. Morning service was celebrated by  
the Rev. R. B. Croes, the Rector of St.  
John's; and the sermon preached by the  
Rev. H. M. Bartlett (of Petersburg) who  
also presented the candidate.—Southern  
Churchman.

Fatal Accident.—A western paper men-  
tions a melancholy occurrence as having  
taken place a few weeks since in Baltimore,  
Fairfield county, Ohio. A congregation  
were assembled for the purpose of worship,  
when a violent storm arose, which blew in  
the gable end of the meeting house, killed  
a lady and dangerously wounded 11 other  
persons, besides injuring 15 or 20 more or  
less.

Apollo come to judgment.—The good  
people of Michigan are invoking the muses  
in support of their claims to the disputed  
territory. One of their late papers contains  
a poetical production, commencing thus:

"A quarrel lately did begin  
About a strip of land—  
It seemed Ohio claimed the strip  
And so did Michigan."  
And concluding thus:  
"Old Lucas! you had better stop,  
You cannot get that land air;  
For Uncle Sam will fight for us,  
And we for Michigan, sir."

The Presidency.—The Staunton, (Va.)  
Spectator, of the 23d ultimo, contains a call  
on all those who are "friendly to the elec-  
tion of Gen. William H. Harrison, as our  
next President, to assemble in Staunton on  
the 27th," to adopt measures for placing his  
name before the People for that high office.  
The call is signed by thirty-six names.

TRAVELLING INCOG.—The New York  
Evening Star says—"Mr. Van Buren and  
Governor Marcy, in a little green one horse  
waggon, rather the worse for wear, paid a  
visit to Troy recently. The Vice Presi-  
dent has ordered his splendid carriage, his  
English footmen in livery, outriders, &c.  
&c. to lay up in ordinary until after the  
great canvass. They go electioneering  
among the farmer's girls, and so play de-  
mocrat for a while."

A detailed account is given in the New  
Orleans papers of an affair between the U.  
S. Revenue Cutter Ingham, Capt. Jones,  
and the Mexican Sch. of War Montezuma.  
It appears that an American sch. Martha  
had been captured by the Montezuma, and  
her passengers imprisoned. On receiving  
this information, Capt. Jones immediately  
started in pursuit, and on arriving at San-  
tiago, where the Montezuma was at anchor,  
the latter bore down and fired at the In-  
gham, who returned the fire, and made chase,  
and continued for six hours to pursue and  
fire occasionally at the Montezuma. The  
latter finally got into the harbor, where the  
boats of the Ingham followed, and on land-  
ing, discovered that the imprisoned passen-  
gers had been liberated. The Ingham  
mustered about half the force of the Mexican.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. JULY 28.

Melancholy Fire.—During the storm on  
Sunday afternoon last, the lightning struck  
the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church  
in this place, and in a few moments this  
ancient and venerable building was com-  
pletely enveloped in flames. The fire spread  
with such rapidity from the steeple to the  
roof, and from the roof to every part of the  
edifice, that notwithstanding the most praise-  
worthy exertions were made by the fire  
companies and by individuals to arrest its  
progress, there remained in a few hours  
nothing of the Church, but its walls. We  
understand that the splendid Organ belong-  
ing to the Church, together with most of its  
furniture, was either destroyed by the fire,  
or rendered unfit for future service, by the  
damage it received in removal.

Not the least part of the loss sustained  
by the town in this melancholy disaster,  
was that of the Bell. Its mournful and  
lingering notes were familiar to all our in-  
habitants, and there was a sadness and  
sweetness in its sound which every child  
would recognize as "the sound of the  
church-going bell." So strong was the  
feeling evinced for this appendage of the  
venerable building, that we understand that  
while the fire was ravaging it, "Save the  
Bell! Save the Bell!" was the universal  
cry of those who from their childhood were  
wont to hail its notes as the summons to di-  
vine worship. It was not the mere loss of  
a bell, but the loss of such a bell, that was  
so generally deplored—its simple sounds,  
perhaps, associating themselves in the mind  
with early and cherished recollections.

The Plague.—This dreadful and deso-  
lating disease prevails with awful violence  
in Egypt. The London correspondent of  
the Baltimore Gazette furnishes that paper  
with a letter dated Cairo, in which it is said  
that the Plague has "in Alexandria already  
carried off one-third of the population; for  
the last month the deaths have averaged 500  
a day, even according to the published bul-  
letins, but it is believed that the real num-  
ber greatly exceed that."

MARRIED.  
In this County, on the 8th inst., by Robt. Har-  
ris, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM COCHRAN to Mrs.  
FANNY MCGINNIS. All for White.

N. C. State Temp'e. Society.

The following communication from the  
Virginia Temperance Society, addressed to  
the Secretary of this Society, was laid be-  
fore the Managers, and read:

"OFFICE OF THE VA. TEM. SOCIETY,  
"Richmond, Virginia, July 1, 1835.

"Six: In compliance with the wishes, and at  
the request of many gentlemen in your State, as  
well as in others, it has been deemed expedient  
to call a General Southern Temperance Convention,  
to meet during the coming fall.

"Will you, therefore, have the goodness to give  
as general notice as in your power, that such a  
Convention will be held at Fayetteville, North-  
Carolina, on Wednesday, the 4th day of Novem-  
ber next, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Each Tem-  
perance Society in Virginia, North Carolina, South  
Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi,  
and Louisiana, will be entitled to send one delegate.

"By attending to the above request, you will  
very greatly oblige both the friends of temperance  
and Your most ob'l. servants,  
"By order of the Exec. Com. of the Va. Tem. So-  
"CHARLES YALE, General Agent.

Resolved, That the managers of this So-  
ciety highly approve of the proposed GEN-  
ERAL SOUTHERN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION,  
to be held at the time and place specified,  
and earnestly recommend to all the local  
Temperance Societies of the State, to send  
each a Delegate to said Convention.  
L. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.  
Raleigh, N. C. July 23, 1835.

NOTICE.

I WISH to buy 10 likely well grown ne-  
gro men, from 17 to 25 years of age,  
between this and the first day of September,  
for which I will give \$8000 in cash.  
P. C. CALDWELL.  
Aug. 10, 1835.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.			
AUGUST, 1835.	Sun	Mon	MOON'S PHASES.
1st Friday,	5 16 44	44	1st August, 1835.
2d Saturday,	5 17 43	43	2d "
3d Sunday,	5 18 42	42	3d "
4th Monday,	5 19 41	41	4th "
5th Tuesday,	5 20 40	40	5th "
6th Wednesday,	5 21 39	39	6th "
7th Thursday,	5 22 38	38	7th "

NOTICE.  
I EXPECT to leave  
for New York in  
16 days—all persons in-  
debted to me by Note  
or Book account of an  
ancient date, will do me a favor by paying  
me at least a part.  
H. B. WILLIAMS, Surviving Partner.  
Aug. 11, 1835.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons who have not taken out  
License for retailing Merchandise, &c.  
and for Taverns, are requested to do so be-  
fore the County Court, as I have to make  
my returns at that time.  
J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.  
Aug. 11, 1835.

N. B. All those who have not paid up  
their Taxes are requested to come forward  
by Court, as I am compelled to have the  
money by that time.

To Bridge Builders.

WE will let, to the lowest bidder, at the  
Court-house in Concord, on the 15th  
of September next, a Contract for building  
a Bridge across Rocky River, at Brad-  
shaw's Ford, 7 miles south east from Con-  
cord. The bridge will be about 300 feet  
long. Persons intending to contract, would  
do well to examine the site and convenience  
of materials.

A plan of said bridge can be seen at Dr.  
Harris's Hotel, Concord, N. C., after the  
1st of September next.

Payments to Contractors will be one-half  
cash when the bridge is received by the  
Commissioners—the other half in 12 months  
thereafter.

Further particulars made known on the  
day of sale.

JOHN BOST,  
WM. H. ARCHIBALD, } Commis-  
KIAH P. HARRIS, } sioners.  
Concord, N. C. Aug. 7, 1835. 158

ATTENTION!  
GRENADIERS.

YOU are ordered to parade  
at your usual parade  
ground, on the 29th inst. armed  
and equipped as the law directs,  
for drill.  
I. F. ALEXANDER, Capt.  
August 10, 1835.

To the Southern Public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Lit-  
erary Journal, commenced in Richmond  
some months ago, by Merrit M. Robinson, Esq., and  
will conduct it in future, with some modifications  
of the original plan. The most material of these,  
is its publication once a fortnight only, instead of  
once a week, as before; for they find, upon a  
close examination, that such a work published  
weekly at \$2 50 per annum, will not pay necessary  
expenses with less than 1100 subscribers. Pub-  
lished twice a month, as we propose, the Journal  
will contain more matter by one third, than the  
same number of pages of Mr. White's Messenger,  
which we mention to furnish the public with a  
standard for estimating the amount of its matter.

We shall, in the conduct of the Journal, attempt  
very little in the way of originality. Our object  
is to present, in the cheapest form, the best selec-  
tions from the periodical literature of Great Britain  
and France, studied, as it is, with the most bril-  
liant gems, and full of delight to all classes of read-  
ers. We do not pretend that such is our only mo-  
tive in the publication, but we are satisfied its effect  
will be to improve and refine the literary taste of  
the country, and on that score, we claim public  
support. But we can truly address other consid-  
erations, more likely to be influential. The Lit-  
erary Journal will be the cheapest publication in  
America. For \$2 50 per annum, the reader will  
obtain 416 octavo pages at the end of the year,  
filled with the choicest productions of the wit and  
genius of England and France. The volume will  
be valuable for future amusement, for reference,  
and as a permanent acquisition to the library.  
Those who preserve their files, can certainly re-  
fund themselves at any moment. It is the first  
proposal for putting the European literature of the  
day, replete with instruction and amusement,  
within the reach of the poorest man's purse. One  
of the subscribers, long connected with the public  
press, ventures to hope much in this new en-  
terprise, from those who have sustained him hereto-  
fore with a kindness and fidelity which, if he ever  
forgets to remember with gratitude, he hopes his  
right arm may wither at his side. Their expecta-  
tions shall not be disappointed.

The publication of the Literary Journal will be  
resumed about the 1st of September. Mr. Robin-  
son's subscribers will be furnished of course, that  
being a part of the compact. No subscriber will  
be asked to pay before the delivery of the first num-  
ber, when all who have subscribed, will be ex-  
pected to forward their subscriptions. There will be  
no difficulty in sending the amount by mail, pro-  
vided any two subscribers will unite in doing so.—  
Letters, unless post paid, will not be opened.

We respectfully ask of our friends such exertion  
as they can bestow without any trouble.  
Every attention will be paid to mailing the num-  
bers of the paper to subscribers, and those who  
wish it can obtain the back numbers issued by Mr.  
Robinson. There may be some delay in resuming  
the publication, of a few days or a few weeks, but  
the Public may feel assured that the work will  
proceed. We suppose it is hardly necessary to  
mention, that the Literary Journal will have no  
thing to do with American Politics.  
JNO. H. PLEASANTS,  
JAMES C. WALKER.

Richmond, July, 1835.

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken  
at this office, if application be made  
early. A boy from the country would be  
preferred.  
August 12, 1835.

Blankets of all kinds for sale at this Office.



## POETRY.

### THE EVENING STAR.

There is a Star—a holy Star,  
That decks the azure arch of heaven—  
It sheds its lambent light afar,  
And only smiles upon the Even:  
To rapture to the admiring eye,  
To the soul a happy dawning,  
And passing zephyrs often sigh,  
Like this will rise a blessed morning!

Yes, thus shall rise, and thus will glow  
The morning, though it bringeth sorrow;  
Despair may come, and misery show  
Their haggard mien upon the morrow—  
They cannot harm the heart that's pure,  
Hearts that are weak are ever grieving;  
Life, when well spent, may beam as sure  
As you refulgent Star of Even.

### THE FAREWELL—TO A LADY.

From the works of Lord Byron, by T. Moore, Esq.  
When man expell'd from Eden's bowers,  
A moment linger'd near the gate,  
Each scene recall'd the vanished hours,  
And bade him curse his future fate.  
But wandering on through distant climes,  
He learned to bear his load of grief;  
Just gave a sigh to other times,  
And found in busier scenes relief.  
Thus, lady, must it be with me,  
And I must view thy charms no more,  
For, whilst I linger near to thee,  
I sigh for all I knew before.

### Miscellaneous Selections.

**AN ANTIQUE.**—There was shown to us yesterday, a silver coin, received in the course of business at the Patriotic Bank, in the neighborhood of our office, which would be considered a rarity anywhere, but is particularly a curiosity here, turning up as it does in the general current of circulation. It is a shilling piece of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of England, and of course was coined somewhere between the year 1558 and the year 1603, before a white man had ever set foot in any part of the territory now covered by the whole United States. There is every probability that it came out in the pocket of one of the first settlers of this country from England—for aught we know in that of the valiant Captain Smith himself—and has been in tardy circulation ever since, or perhaps reposit in some family collection whence it has lately escaped, in one of the peninsulas of Virginia or Maryland. Be that as it may, the appearance of it called up in the mind involuntarily associations of an interesting character. The British Revolution is of modern date compared with this coin. Since it issued from the British mint, and passed current among the contemporary servants and subjects of the Virgin Queen, the Stuarts, the Cromwells, William the Prince of Orange, Anne, and all the Georges, have successively swayed the realm of England, and descended to the tomb. For more than a hundred years after this piece of silver became money, public debt was unknown in England! It is as old as the first newspaper ever published, and was in circulation before potatoes had ever been eaten, or tea drank, in England, or in any part of Europe. —National Intelligencer.

### From the Bathurst (U. Canada) Courier.

### EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

We have received a description, from a friend who has returned from seeing its effects, of a most extraordinary Phenomenon, which took place in the township of M'Nab, by some unaccountable effort of nature. The letter is dated some weeks ago, and has just reached us. The cause of delay we do not know.

There has been about eight acres of land suddenly removed from its position and thrown, almost in a compact body, into a large bay of the Madawaska river, most of the trees standing in their position, and now forming an island, the distance which it was removed being about half a mile. The beach or chasm from which it was thus violently removed, is about one hundred and fifty feet deep, quite perpendicular, and represents a semicircle,—the shock was altogether local, but so powerful as to cause the fish to be thrown out of the river, high up on the bank. It was not occasioned by the action of water, the soil being perfectly dry, and no appearance of moisture of any kind; neither was there any earthquake. But on coming within twenty yards of the lower extremity of the chasm, a strong sulphuric flavor proceeded from it, but is not so palpable on getting a few yards within the breach: this has been remarked by several people. Considerable damage was done to timber that was lying in the bay.

**A sinking of the earth** took place on Monday, 29th ult. on the Columbia Turnpike, three miles out of Hudson. About half an acre of land, embracing a bit of the turnpike and a piece of an orchard, sunk to the depth of twenty feet—the apple-trees standing erect as if nothing had happened. The bed of a creek near by was choked thereby, and its waters now flow at random over the adjacent meadows.

**Punning Extraordinary.**—A friend of ours (says the Charleston Courier), received the following communication through the post office.

"If Abel had been able to cane Cain, Cain would not have been able to cane Abel. Abel would therefore not have been Cain-Abel."

CANE-ABC.

## LUSUS NATURÆ.

The freaks of nature are sometimes most extraordinary, and become interesting in proportion to the degree of aberration from her general laws. The rarest instance of her frolics we have ever witnessed, is exhibited in the family of a Mr. Michael Walters, a poor but respectable citizen of this county. His family consists of eight children, four of whom are the most highly finished dwarfs we have ever seen, or heard any authentic account of. There are two males and two females. The height of the eldest, who is a male, and in his 25th year, is three feet six inches, and his weight 43 pounds. The other male is in his 9th year, and is two feet, seven and one-fourth inches high, and weighs 21 pounds. The eldest female is in her 19th year, and is two feet eleven inches high, and weighs 27 pounds. The other female is in her 17th year, is two feet eleven and one-fourth inches high, and weighs 27 pounds.

They are of fine proportion, and handsomely formed—the heads, hands, feet, limbs and bodies, all corresponding with the diminutiveness of their size. We understand they are about travelling to gratify public curiosity, which is very great in all persons hearing of them, in passing through the country. We wish them every success. We think they merit it. The curious will be amply repaid, and the benevolent will not regret the aid they have given in raising the unfortunate and helpless to competence and independence. They need but be seen, and all who do, we have no doubt, will be astonished at the exact symmetry, the vivacity, and sprightliness of these interesting objects, though, owing to the limited circumstances of the parent, they have not had the advantages of education.

Wythe (Va.) Argus.

Forty revolutionary soldiers died together at Providence, R. I. on the 4th, the oldest 88, and youngest 65. They were guests of the city authorities.

## BACON

For sale by J. D. Boyd. 52tf  
July 30, 1835.

Commission  
AND  
Forwarding  
BUSINESS.

The undersigned has made arrangements for Ware-House Room and other accommodations to enable him promptly, safely, and satisfactorily to attend to receiving and forwarding up the Country, or down to the Sea-board,

**Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Produce.**

As he will devote himself to this business, it may be for the interest of Country Merchants and others, to give such a direction to their consignments, that the undersigned may have an opportunity to prevent accidents, delays, or other embarrassments, which sometimes happen to Goods and Produce "in transitu."

The strictest attention may be relied on. The charge which will be made for attention, will be fifteen per cent. on all money paid.

Felix Long.

Cheraw, July 1st, 1835.

Refer to

J. G. McKENZIE,  
D. & J. MALLOY,  
LA COSTE & MCKAY,  
BROWN BRYAN,  
JAS. WRIGHT,  
ROBT. C. DAVIS,  
JNO. C. COIT,  
A. BLUR,  
D. S. HARLEE,  
GEO. H. DUNLAP,  
A. & R. McKENZIE,

Of Cheraw, S. C.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained the right of using **Stagner's Truss**; also, Dr. Price's improvement of Stagner's Truss, in this county, for the radical cure of Hernia (rupture). This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while the person is engaged at his usual avocations, and from certificates in my possession, given by Professor Dudley and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permanent cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Truss. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, July 15, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

### NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 12 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

GREEN HUIE.

July 18, 1835.

MR. ROBERT COCHRANE is appointed agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.

May 23d, 1835.

### NOTICE.

I FOREWARN any person or persons from trading with my wife Nancy Miller, as she has left my bed and board; and for this reason I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

July 18, 1835.

JOHN MILLER.

## NEW GOODS.

JUST received, direct from the North, a splendid assortment of

**Spring and Summer Goods,**

all of this Springs importation. We are determined to make it an object for all that pay cash, to call and examine. We will also sell at reduced prices to punctual dealers. We have, also, on hand, a large quantity of SUGAR and a quantity of a superior article of Green Li-guara Coffee.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

May 12, 1835.

**Land! Land! Land!!**

A GREAT bargain may be had by applying to the Subscribers, of that valuable tract of Land, upon which H. D. W. Alexander now resides, lying upon the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about 600 acres. The Land formerly consisted of three tracts; one of which contains about 200 acres, with a good Dwelling House, a Barn and other out houses, together with an excellent Spring quite convenient to the house, and a good orchard; about 50 acres of which is in cultivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides contains about 300 acres; about 100 acres of which is in cultivation, having on the same a good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The other contains about 100 acres without improvements, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodating to the purchaser.

This Land lies well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to H. D. W. Alexander.

Terms made known by DAN ALEXANDER.  
July 13, 1835. 50tf

**VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE.**

THE Subscribers being desirous of removing to the west, offer for sale the Gold Mine lying in the lower end of Mecklenburg county, known as the LEWIS MINE, attached to the Mine is 40 acres of land. The Mine has been worked about three years, the vein from 2 to 6 inches in width. Ore has been obtained from this Mine valued at from \$5 to \$60 per bushel. Those wishing to purchase can call and examine the premises for themselves.

We wish to dispose of it by the 1st of October.

For particulars apply to either of the subscribers.

ELI STEWART.

ROBT. LEWIS.

July 3, 1835.

**Valuable Stand for a Tavern FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the south west, offers for sale the large and commodious TAVERN, which he occupies, situated in the Town of Charlotte, three doors west of the Court-House. This establishment has all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the business for which it is designed. The Kitchen, Stables, Crib, &c. are in good repair. Its present patronage liberal. For the purposes of a tavern, this house affords many advantages from its situation. The village of Charlotte is generally healthy, and its condition flourishing. It is situated in a populous and wealthy community, and is the thorough-fare of the travelling from the north and eastern sections of the Union, to the south and south-west. Having determined to remove, the premises will be offered at very liberal terms. If they are not sold before the first of September, they will be offered for rent or lease.

WM. S. W. HAYES.

Charlotte, June 15, 1835.

### For Sale.

A NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, on reasonable terms. The subscribers will keep hereafter on hand, at their shop, four miles from Charlotte, on the Potter Road, for sale,

**1 and 2 Horse Wagons.**  
E. L. ALEXANDER,  
T. B. WALLACE.

June 4, 1835.

**Venison Hams.**  
WELL CURED VENISON HAMS for sale by WM. HUNTER.

June 6, 1835.

**JUST RECEIVED—A supply of Gardner's RIFLES.**

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

April 15, 1835.

**PROSPECTUS OF The Cheraw Gazette.**

THE subscribers propose publishing, on or about the first of November next, a weekly newspaper, in Cheraw, intended to meet the wants of the town and the country around.

We shall endeavor to be accurate in publishing the Prices Current and Commercial Intelligence; and diligent in selecting other topics common in a country paper; and particularly such as may promote the cause of Religion, Temperance, and the public good.

The Gazette will be published on an Imperial Sheet, and will cost \$3 per annum, if paid within three months, and \$3 50 if paid after that time.

JOHN C. COIT.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Cheraw, May 28.

**WARRANTEE DEEDS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

## DRUG SHOP.

HAVING purchased the APOTHECARY SHOP in this place, from Dr. C. Morrison, I have just received from Philadelphia and New York, a much larger assortment of

**Drugs, Medicines, &c.**

than has ever been offered in this part of the country before. My stock embraces every article of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Soaps, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery & Fancy Articles,** which the Northern Cities can furnish. Also, a great variety of

**Refined Wines, Brandy, &c.**

exclusively for Medical use, together with several new articles recently discovered, by chemical research and philosophical investigation of the medical faculty in different parts of the world. All articles will be carefully put up and correctly labelled to order. Terms moderate for cash, or on short credit, to responsible customers.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, 18th May, 1835.

P. S. As I have engaged a young man who has studied medicine, regularly to attend to the business, my own time will be devoted to practice.

R. A. WALLACE.

**Dr. Peters' Vegetable Hepatic**

**Anti-Bilious Pills,**

is the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public; each box contains 40 pills, price 50 cents.

These pills are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off large quantities of bile, through the influence of the excretory function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks, by the use of these pills. Women during pregnancy often need a mild laxative; in such cases, these pills will be found superior to all other remedies. Persons going to sea or to a Southern climate, should by all means take some of these pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without them. A portion taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of these pills might be added, but the very high reputation of Dr. P. has secured as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachic Hepatic," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health, and oppose disease.

—ALSO—  
Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable MEDICINE STOMACHIC & HEPATIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price Four Dollars.

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John Murphy; and in Yorkville, S. C. by — Melton, P. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivalled efficacy, can be seen.

**To the Afflicted.**

WE have just received a supply of Dr. Beckwith's celebrated

**Anti-dyspeptic Pills.**

**Hawley's Tooth-ache Pills,** highly recommended. We have also, left to sell, on commission,

**Dr. Gunn's Medical Book,** expressly for the use of Farmers.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

March 17, 1835. 33tf

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1835.

Nancy H. Smith

vs. Joseph N. Smith.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Joseph N. Smith, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Miners & Farmers Journal, for him to appear and answer the plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, P. Thompson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D. 1835.

P. THOMPSON, c. c. c.

**Taken Up**

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, a mulatto man by the name of HENRY, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on light colored clothes. He says he ran away from Christopher Roberts who was moving from Jones county, N. C. to some part of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.

May 11, 1835. 41tf

**Taken Up**

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst. a negro man named HENDERSON, about 35 or 36 years of age, dark complexioned, his clothes very ragged and dirty.

He says he ran away in April last, and that he belongs to Meshack Franklin of Surry county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Meshack Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Port Gibson.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Dec. 17, 1834 200f

**Now in the Time.**

I WILL pay the highest prices in CASH for 25 or 30 Likely Negroes.

may be found most commonly at Dr. Boyd's Hotel in Charlotte, N. C. All letters will be strictly attended to.

JOHN JONES.

N. B. Address Robert Huie in Salisbury, N. C.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

William H. Gardiner

vs. President and Directors of the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company.

Original Attachment.

Levied on the following tracts of land, viz: a tract formerly owned by William Sample, adjoining the lands of James Wilson and others; a tract formerly owned by James Wilson, adjoining the lands of Wm. Sample and others; a tract formerly owned by John Black, bounded by the lands of Wm. Smith, by M'Alpin's Creek and the land of others; a tract known by the Patterson mine, bounded by the lands of John Dobbins and others; a tract formerly owned by Elizabeth Dobbins, bounded by the Patterson mine and the land of others; a tract formerly owned by Mathew Bain, bounded by the lands of Samuel Johnston and others; a tract formerly owned by Samuel T. Hutchison, bounded by the lands Andrew Lawing and others; and a tract formerly owned by Charles Hutchison, bounded by the lands of the widow Lawing and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. 34

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

John Springs

vs. Surviving Partner of J. & E. Springs

John P. Hodge.

Original Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of defendant, lying on the Catawba river, adjoining the lands of David Parlow, William Parlow and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. 34

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

N. D. Tomlinson

vs. A. F. Caldwell.

Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of David Lawing and Mary F. his wife, and them summoned to Garnish.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or reply, judgment will be entered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. 33

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

Nicholas Tradinick

vs. Chasey & Binney, part of the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company.

Original Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of defendants, bounded by the lands of Abram Smith, William Smith and others, supposed to be ninety acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or reply, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price